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Political Points.
For intelligent citizens the
choice remains limited to the two
great parties, the democratic and
the republican. There is no third
party that can dispute with them
the rational being's support. Out-
side of democracy and republicanism,
there is not at the present
time a single position before the
American people worthy of serious
discussion by men who propose to
make their ballots effective in the
immediate course of government.
We do not believe that the peo-
ple's party, as it is called will carry
any state.—Brooklyn Citizen.

For the first time in the history
of the prohibition party there has
been a comprehensive recognition
of the great question at stake in
our national politics. Prohibition
of the liquor traffic is still the
chief issue, but there are besides
clean cut declarations on the tariff,
the currency, the restriction of
trusts, government control of natu-
ral monopolies, on immigration
and similar subjects. There is an
air of statesmanship in the plat-
form, which, if we mistake not, will
challenge the attention of voters.—
Baltimore Herald.

The great evil of the whole suf-
frage system is not that votes are
few, but that they are unconsid-
ered. If a commission went from
house to house to get votes so that
there would be no trouble to the
voter, nineteen men out of twenty
would vote their usual party ticket.
Any usual defection of votes means
a deliberate lesson to party man-
agers. A similar lesson might be
taught by voting for some third-
party candidate, or by voting for
a good candidate on the other
ticket. As a matter of fact there
is not in the United States one
voter in fifty who will do either un-
der any circumstances. Neither
party feels more confidence in the
nominating apparatus of the other
side than in its own. American
voters rarely pass from one party
to another; they depend on the
silent but effectual protest of leav-
ing their party in the lurch. The
absentee vote of the opposite party
permitted the election of Governor
Cleveland in New York in 1882,
and of Governor Pattison in Penn-
sylvania in 1890. To compel men
to vote against their will is to
tighten the control of party man-
agers. The defect of the compul-
sory system, as of many reforms
which are expected to restore the
Eden period of politics, is that it
does not go to the root of the mat-
ter. Honest voters are indifferent
or refuse to vote because they feel
their impotence to affect their own
party management; yet they sup-
port their party management be-
cause experience shows that the
men who fight it must make great
exertions and sacrifices, or be sent
out of politics; and further because
permanent political results can be
brought about only through strong
and persistent parties. Compul-
sory voting supplies no new mo-
tives, and would not alter those po-
litical habits of the American
people, which are the real evil.
Compulsory voting cannot create
interest in local affairs, or break up
the practice of adhesion to unfit
leaders. It would not increase the
vote one per cent in presidential
years; and the imposition of fines
or disfranchisement for omission is
so unusual in the American sys-
tem that it is not likely to be en-
forced in state and local elections.
Is there not already a remedy for
the stay-at-home vote? The man
who stays away from election is
still a voter, a resident, a man; he
has important interests in any
election, and if he fails to vote
upon them, it is because he is per-
suaded that his vote will accom-
plish nothing that will not come
about otherwise. If appeals to
patriotism, love of order and de-
cency be not sufficient, let the voter
suffer in the manner suggested by
the quaint resolution of Lancaster,
Massachusetts, in 1890. In addi-
tion to a nominal fine, the negli-
gent voters were to lose "their votes
in such transactions of the town

that may be acted by the town in
their absence."—Political Science
Quarterly.

A Wonderful Year.
Rochester Post-Express.
The treasury department has
just issued its advance sheet, show-
ing the exports of breadstuffs and
domestic provisions for the month
of June, and for the year ending
June 30, 1892. The exports of
wheat for the fiscal year ending
June 30, were 162,803,529 bushels,
valued at \$156,008,145, as against
54,302,282 bushels, valued at \$50,-
493,520 the previous year. By this
remarkable showing it appears not
only that the United States exported
nearly three times as much
wheat last year as the year pre-
ceding, but that, notwithstanding
this tremendous output, the aver-
age price per bushel was higher
than in the previous year. The
showing for corn is scarcely less
satisfactory. The export of the
cereals for the twelve months end-
ing June 30, amounted to 73,770,-
002 bushels, as against 23,894,380
bushels in the preceding year,
and were valued at \$40,653,082,
as against \$17,124,370 for the year
ending June 30, 1891. The only
breadstuff in which there was any
falling off in the fiscal year just
closed, as compared with the pre-
ceding period was corn meal, and
here the decrease was only
trifling. The total value of bread-
stuffs exported during the year
was \$288,935,000; nearly two and
one-half times the value of the ex-
ports for the fiscal year preceding
—\$123,156,520. During the last
month the increase in the amount
of the exports of breadstuffs has
continued, and their value is still
largely in excess of that of a year
ago.

It is interesting in considering
the immensity of the year's exports
to note that the increase was, as
might have been expected, almost
wholly on the Atlantic and Gulf
coasts. The value of the exports
from New Orleans in the year just
closed was more than five times
that of the year preceding, and
the increase at Philadelphia was
almost equally great. The value of
New York's exports was nearly
300 per cent greater than in the
previous year, and Baltimore and
Boston follow in the order named,
though in the aggregate value of
its cereal exports Baltimore still
comes next to New York, main-
taining its former position.

The exports of beef, hog and
dairy products last month were
valued at over \$12,000,000, an in-
crease of nearly \$4,000,000 over the
exports of June, 1891. Of this
amount almost the entire increase
was in the beef and hog products,
principally bacon. These products
are exported almost entirely from
New York and Boston, and the in-
crease was in the exports of the
former city. That the last month
of the fiscal year was fully up to
the preceding months in the com-
parative value of its exports, both
of domestic provisions and bread-
stuffs, is evident in the foregoing
figures. From this time on all
exports are in a new fiscal year,
and will compare with the largest
figures in the history of the coun-
try. If they show only a moderate
falling off, we shall have reason to
be grateful for a second year of
wonderful prosperity.

Marcus Daly has announced that
the output of the Anaconda will be
curtailed for some time owing to a
decision on the part of copper pro-
ducers that the production should
be limited in order to keep up
prices. This is purely a business
matter, and if the producers of cop-
per see fit to make such a move
there seems to be no way of pre-
venting it. Mr. Daly also says
that there will be no material dif-
ference in the number of men em-
ployed by the company, and there
is fair prospects that the refining
works will be built at Three Forks
within the next year. It is report-
ed that Mr. Haggin has been there
and is well satisfied with the loca-
tion.

Edison has passed the 600 notch
in his list of patents.

Population by Sex and Nativity.
Philadelphia Record.

The recent census bulletin giv-
ing the population of the United
States by sex, color and nativity in
1890, contains data of much inter-
est to the student of social science.
Of the total population, 52,372,703
were native born and 9,638,960
of foreign birth. Classified in ac-
cordance with color, the white in-
habitants of the country numbered
54,983,890 and the colored 7,638,-
360. In the colored element of our
population are included Chinese,
Japanese and civilized Indians, as
well as persons of Japanese descent.

But the immediate purpose of
this article is to call attention to
the distribution of the inhabitants
of the United States according to
sex. In most countries that have
been long settled and not subject
to immigration the females are
slightly in excess of the males—a
law which seems to prevail largely
among the animal kingdom. In
England there are 104 females to
100 males; in Ireland 103 females
to 100 males; in Scotland 110 fe-
males to 100 males, and in Sweden
106 females to 100 males. The
proportion between the sexes in
these countries is largely influ-
enced by emigration, as it is in-
fluenced in the United States by
immigration. France, on the other
hand, which is little affected by
emigration, shows a little over 101
females to 100 males. In Belgium,
also little disturbed by emigration
the proportion of females is 100.4
to 100 males. In some countries
of Europe there is, owing to tran-
sient causes, a slight tendency to
an increase and in others to a de-
crease in these proportions be-
tween the sexes.

But in the United States the
rule is completely reversed,
the proportion being 95 fe-
males to each 100 males. The
cause readily assigned by Super-
intendent Porter for this great dis-
parity between the sexes is in the
large increase of immigrants since
1880, over three-fifths of the en-
tire number having been males.
Immigration, however, does not
wholly, or even partially, account
for the great disparity in the local
distribution of the population by
sexes. In New York the foreign-
born inhabitants number 1,571,050
and in the state the females out-
number the males by 44,067. In
Pennsylvania, on the other hand,
the foreign born inhabitants num-
ber 842,720, while the males are
74,648 in excess of the females. In
a former article we have shown
that in Pennsylvania the great dis-
parity between the sexes prevailed
only in those portions of the state
(the coal and iron regions) which
have attracted foreign labor. In
all other parts of the state the pro-
portion of the sexes is normal, as it
is in Europe.

Turning, however, to other states
which are little affected by immi-
gration, it is difficult to account
for the undue numerical disparity
between the sexes in the census re-
turns of 1890. Massachusetts con-
tains 667,137 inhabitants of a for-
eign origin in a total population of
2,238,943, and in that state the fe-
males are 64,525 in excess of the
males. In Connecticut, with a for-
eign-born population of 183,601 in
a total of 746,253, the females out-
number the males 7,182. But how
comes it that New Hampshire, with
a foreign-born population of 72,340
in a total of 376,630, has 3,398
more females than males, while in
Vermont, with 44,088 inhabitants
of foreign origin in a population of
332,422, the males are 6,232 in ex-
cess of the females.

Going southward, much greater
disparities are observed in the dis-
tribution of the sexes, for which
migration affords no adequate ex-
planation. Kentucky, with a for-
eign-born population of 60,850 only
in a total of 1,858,635, has 24,881
more males than females. In Ar-
kansas, with 14,264 inhabitants
of foreign birth, in a population of
1,128,179, the males are 43,331 in
excess of the females. Mississippi
has a total population of 1,289,600,
of whom 7,952 are foreigners, and
in the state the males are 9,764 in
excess of the females. On the

other hand, in Louisiana, in a pop-
ulation of 1,118,587, containing
49,747 of foreign birth, the sexes
are nearly equal, there being 559,-
850 males and 569,327 females. In
Alabama, containing a population
of 1,513,018, of whom 14,777 are of
foreign birth, the males are 1,895
in excess of the females. What are
the social conditions that cause
such a disparity between the sexes
in communities that are not much
affected by immigration, and in
which the people differ little in
manners and customs? The census
returns returns affords no answer,
but there is an answer if it be di-
ligently sought for.

Of course, it is easy enough to
explain why Montana has only 44,-
277 females to 87,882 males, or
why there are only 21,632 females
in Wyoming in a total population
of 60,705, notwithstanding the in-
ducement of woman suffrage. The
population of these rocky moun-
tain states has greatly increased
since 1890, and the disparity be-
tween the sexes has somewhat de-
clined. But Texas, with a total
population of 2,235,523, of whom
162,956 only are of foreign birth,
has 111,783 more males than fe-
males. The only adequate expla-
nation of the extraordinary dis-
parity between the sexes in Texas and
other states is that the females
have not been fully returned.

According to a bulletin just is-
sued by the census office there are
about 1,500,000 more males than
females in the sixty-two and a half
million population. In the New
England and middle states there
are 45,000 more females than
males. In the south middle section,
including the District, the females
outnumber the males by some 20,-
000. While in the northern cen-
tral section of the country as far
west as Nebraska, the males are in
the majority by over 800,000, in
the south central portion this ex-
cess reaches only about 200,000.
In the western section of the coun-
try the predominance of the males
is shown by a majority of over
500,000.

Candidate Harrison will be in
his sixtieth year of age next month.
Candidate Cleveland is in his
fifty-sixth year. Candidate Weav-
er (people's party) is in his six-
tieth year. Candidate Bidwell
(prohibitionist) will be in his six-
ty-fourth year next month. All
of the four candidates are gray
haired. Two of these are full
bearded, and the other two wear
moustaches only. Two of them, Har-
rison and Weaver, were born in
Ohio, both in the same year.
Cleveland was born in New Jersey.
Bidwell was born in the state of
New York, up in Chautauqua.

Ask the average man what he
thinks is about the average diam-
eter of the smokestacks of the large
Atlantic steamships, and he will
most probably say somewhere be-
tween four and eight feet, the latter
figure being put at the outside
limit; and he will be about ten feet
wide of the mark on every guess,
for steamship funnels are the most
deceptive things afloat. The fun-
nels of the Etruria, which may be
taken as a fair standard for the big
liners, measures over eighteen feet
in diameter.

A gentleman lately dismissed a
clever but dishonest gardener.
For the sake of his wife and fam-
ily, however, he gave the man a
character, and this is how he word-
ed it: "I hereby certify that
A. B. has been my gardener for
over two years, and during that
time he has got more out of my
garden than any man I ever em-
ployed."—Dundee Weekly News.

The total colored population as
returned under the census of 1890
is 7,638,360. Of this number
7,470,040 are persons of African
descent, 107,475 are Chinese, 2,039
are Japanese and 57,806 are civil-
ized Indians.

He gathers at the River.—Little
Dot—What church does your papa
belong to? Little Dick—The
Baptist, I guess. He always take
his fishin' pole along.—Street &
Smith's Good News.